Revision	TDRR	Pages	App	rovals	Date
			MIT	NASA	
				65-	
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1.1 Scope. This specification covers process standards and controls for saking solderless wrapped connections. Such connections will provide electrical and mechanical joints capable of meeting the performance requirements and environmental conditions of APOLIO guidance and navigation electronic equipment. Qualification requirements of the tools used in the process are also covered.

1.2 Terminology. The parts which form a solderless wrapped connection along with terminology used in this specification are illustrated in Figure 1.

DISCRIPTION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR SOLDERLESS WRAPPED CONTECTION PROCESS

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DESCRIPTION AND REQUIREMENTS

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This specification compute of pages I through IV and pages I through IS inclusive,

APOLLO G A E SPECIFICATION ED 1002031 7 January 1954

DESCRIPTION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR SOLDERLESS WEAPPED

The purpose of this document is to outline standards and common to making solderless wrapped connections. This document is in the APOLLO Guidance and Navigation Equipment program.

W Kuffer 18F28 64

MASA/MSC APPROVATE 2-18-64

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G & N SPECIFICATION
ND 1002031
7 Junuary 1964

DESCRIPTION AND REQUIREMENTS PUBLICATION

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Deciles	Title	Page
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APOLLO G&N Specification ND 1002031 30 December 1964

DESCRIPTION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR

SOLDERLESS WRAPPED CONNECTIONS PROCESS

SCOPE

1.1 Scope. This specification covers process standards and controls for making solderless wrapped connections. Specific requirements or provision not covered by this specification shall be as specified on the applicable drawing. In the event of conflict between the requirements of the applicable drawing, this specification and other documents sited herein, the requirements of the applicable drawing, this specification and the other documents specified berein shall govern in that order.

The provision of this specification shall be applicable to all pluses of wrapping of electrical connections to the extent specified begain.

Paragraph 1. 2 through 5 are applicable to automatic wire wrapping machinery and shall powers when such equipment is used by the contractor. Paragraph 10 through 60.1 are applicable to powered hald wrapping tools and shall govern ober such tools are used by the contractor.

1.2 Terminology. The parts which form a solderless wrapped connection along with terminology used in this specification are illustrated in Figure 1.

2. APPLICABLE DESCUMENTS

2.1 The following-documents form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein.

SPECIFICATIONS

Federal -

Fed., Test Method Metals, Test Methods Std. No. 151

Millitary

MIL-G-85201 Gold Plating (Electro-deposited)
MIL-W-18078 Wire, Electrical, Insulated,
High Temperature

STANDARDS:

MIL-STD-202 Test Methods for Electronic and Electrical Component Parts

MIL-STD-105 Sample Procedures and Tables

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TIRAVITICS -

1006945

Wire, Electrical, Insulated Wire, Electrical, Insulated

3. REQUIREMENTS

ping a specified number of turns of wire, under tension, around a rectangular post having four sharp edges. The sharp edges of the wrapost produce high pressure points regulating in indominations on either the vire or both to meet the requirements of stripping forces per paragraph 3.4.1.2. The resulting on tight high pressure toints provide electrical continuity and mechanical stability. Wrapost connections covered this specification shall be in accordance with the following

The trapped connection shall include a minimum of 1/2 turn of in-

1.2 General Regultrements

Samples, Unless otherwise specified in the contract
of the solder and wrapped connections shall to
the solder and intended for the production lot.
The contract shall be tended to specified in Section
the mixture that the production item moves the require-

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to meeting whali be made with auto-

3.2.) Propos Gester Replicants

The square plane for 30 (AWG) wire

3.7.7. In the state of the state of the edges shall not ex-

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- 3.2.3.3 Length. The minimum effective length of the wrapost measured from the wrapost retainer to the base of the wrapost apex, shall be as shown in Table I for the applicable number of wrappers and wire size.
- 3.2.3.4 Durability. Wrapost shall be durable enough to withstand being unwrapped and rewrapped a minimum of 10 times and still comply with the requirements of 3.1.1.2.
- 3.2.3.5 Material. Wraposts shall be made from a suitable copper alloy baying bardness of from Dockwell C25 to 40.

Table I, Wrapost Length

Vire Size (800)	Rosinal Wire Dis (Inches)	Vire Circula Vala		Cocilys Length Values in inc 2 Wriggers	
3h	2,0901	i di A	0.210	0,420	
	.0500	101.	0.175	0,350	

- - 1.2.5 Preserving of Fig.
- 3.2.5.1 Desiletine Stripping. The Pollowing greatestimes shall be taken stripping insulation:
 - (a) the tenstative stain to recent without highertage the Community in may way.
 - (b) fought or insulation stripped shall be as smerified to fible III.

- 1.2.6 Solderless Wrapped Process. Solderless wrapped connections shall be made with automatic wrapping tools capable of wrapping connections which conform with all requirements of this specification. The sequence of operations for making wrappy d connection shall be as follows. See Figure 2 for operations required which are as follows:
 - (a) Verify that the tool meets the requirements as specified in 3.3.
 - (b) Place tool (large hole) over the wrapost.
 - (c) Rotate the tool spindle (1) around the wrapost.
 - (d) Remove tool from prapost.
- 3.2.6.1 Wrapost Spacing. Wrapost spacing shall allow sufficient room to accommodate the wrapping tool when spaced on multiples of .025 grid coordinates. For machine wrapping, spacing shows in Table II is preferred.

Table II. Wrapost Spacing

(AWG) Wire Gage	(Tool Space) Effective Bodies	.045 x .045 Wrapost Spacing Min.	.025 x .025 Wrapost Spacing Min.
24	, 124		
	.124		.125

3.2.6.2 Wrapper Turns. Total wrapper turns shall be as specified in Table III. The maximum space between turns shall be one half the bare wire diameter (first and last turns excepted). There shall be no overlap of turns to the last locked point (last wrapost corner) within the minimum turns specified. When using a hand tool, there shall be no axial force exerted on the wrap during the wrapping process in excess of the static weight of the wrapping tool. A turn shall be complete when it has made contact with the four corners of the wrapping tool. (See figures 9 through 13 and figure 6).

3,2,7 Positioning of Wire

3.2.7.1 Prior to wrapping, the wire shall be positioned radially so that subsequent routing of the unwrapped portion of the wire does not tend to unwrap the connection.

Table III. Number of Wrapper Turns

Wire Gage (AWG)	Number of Turns	Length of Insulation Stripped
24	5 min, to 6 max.	1 5/16 Nominal
	7 min. to 9 max.	I 1/16 Nominal

Each wrap shall consist of the specified number of turns of bare wire plus 1/2 to 2 turns of insulated wire.

- 3.2.7.2 First Wrapper. The first wrapper (Z_i) on all wrappet shall be placed in accordance with Figure 6.
- 3.2.7.1 Additional Wrappers. When more than one wrapper is connected to a wrappet, all subsequent wrappers $(Z_j \text{ and } Z_j)$ shall be positioned in accordance with Figure 6.
- 3.2.7.4 Wrapper End. The final turn of any wrapper shall not extend away from the outside diameter of the stripped wire on the wrapost by more than the diameter of the stripped wire. (See figure 15)
- 1.2.7.4.1 Wire Dressing. No metallic tools, probes or sharp instruments shall be used in dressing wires except blum tools approved by the government inspector. Wrapped connections must not be subject to an axial pulling force on the wire which would tend to unwrap the connections. The wires should be dressed at right angles to the wrapost axis.
- 3.2.8 Materials. Unless otherwise specified in the contract or order, all materials and purchased parts entering into the assembly of the solderless wrapped connections shall conform strictly to the details indicated in applicable specifications and drawings.

3.2.8.1 Wire

- 3.2.8.1.1 Insulated Wire. For size #24 (AGW), insulated wire shall be solid, tin coated, copper conductor of proper harmness to indent, or be indented by the wrapost when wrapped. Insulation shall be of Polyvinyl Chloride with a Polyamide (nylon) jacket per ND 1002107. For size #30 (AWG) insulated wire shall be a high strength copper alloy, solves plated, with insulation per 1006782.
- 3. 2. 8. 1. 2 Bare Wire. For size #24 (AWG), bare wire shall be tim coated, copper conductor meeting the requirements of ND 1002107 relative to conductor only. For size #30 (AWG), bare wire shall be silver plated, high strength copper alloy conductor meeting the requirements of 1006732 relative to conductor only.



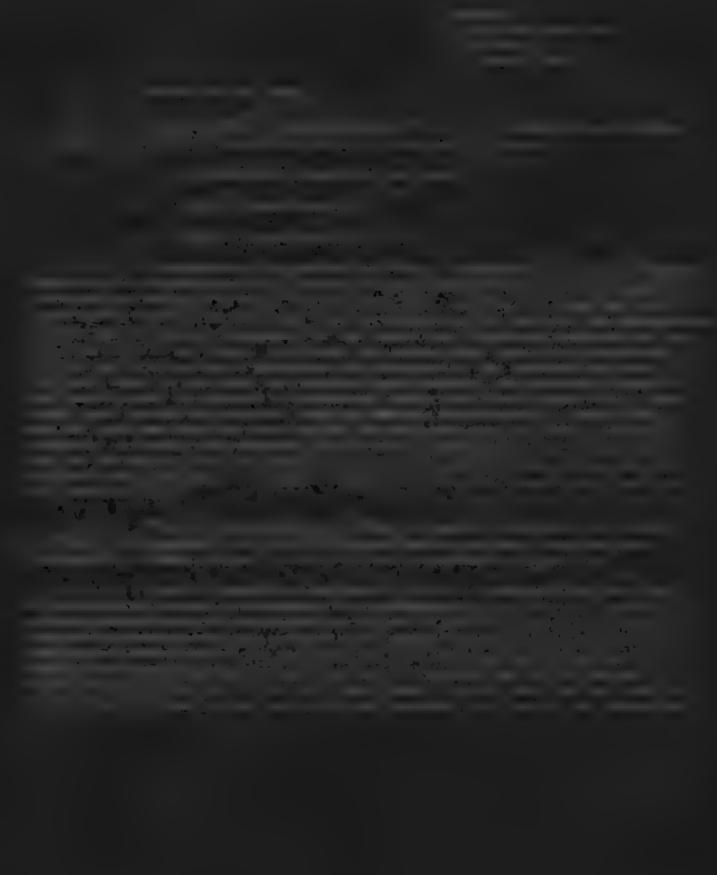


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WRAPOST INSERTED





- 1. The stripping jow shall engage at right angles to axis of the wrapost.
- 2. The maximum total clearance between jaw opening and trapost shall be 0.7 diameter of wire.
- 3. When the wropost and stripping stature are properly aligned, the clearance shall be such that there is no binding or weaging between jan and wropper.
- 4. Both sides of the stripping Jaw Shall se in the same plane, creating a flat surface contact. In the wire on either side of the wrapost.





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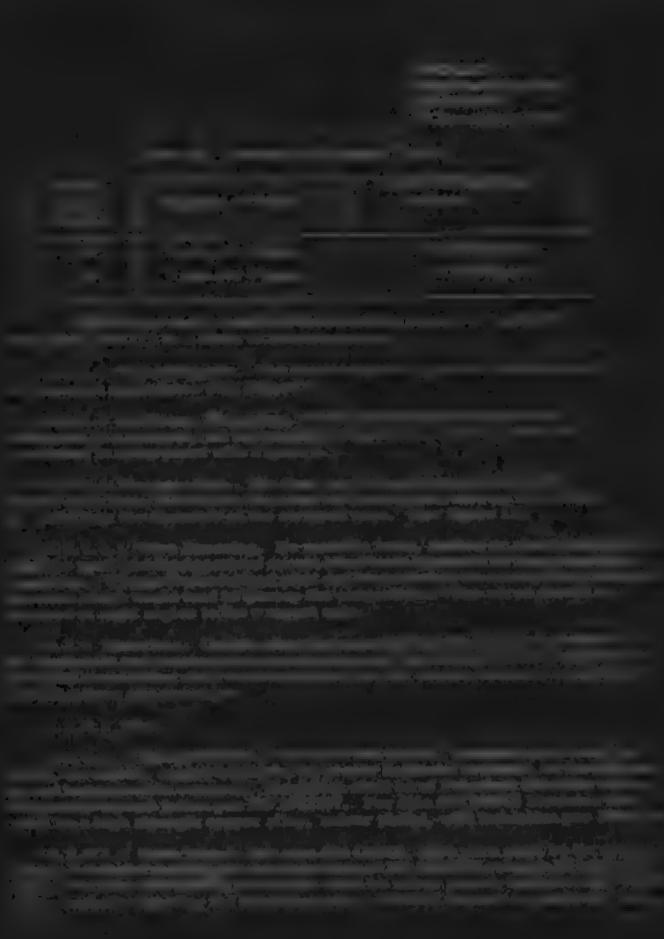
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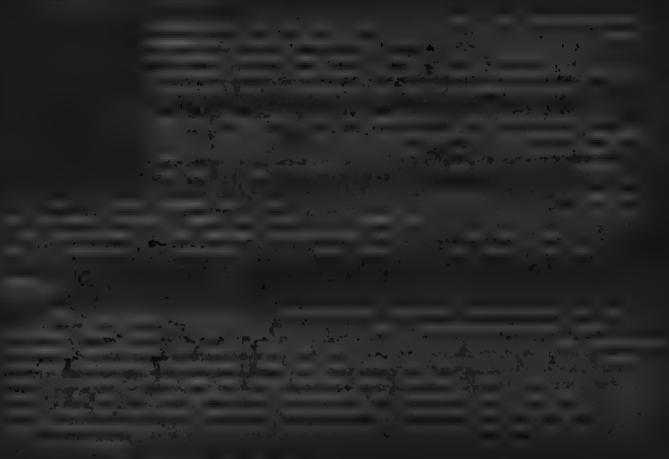
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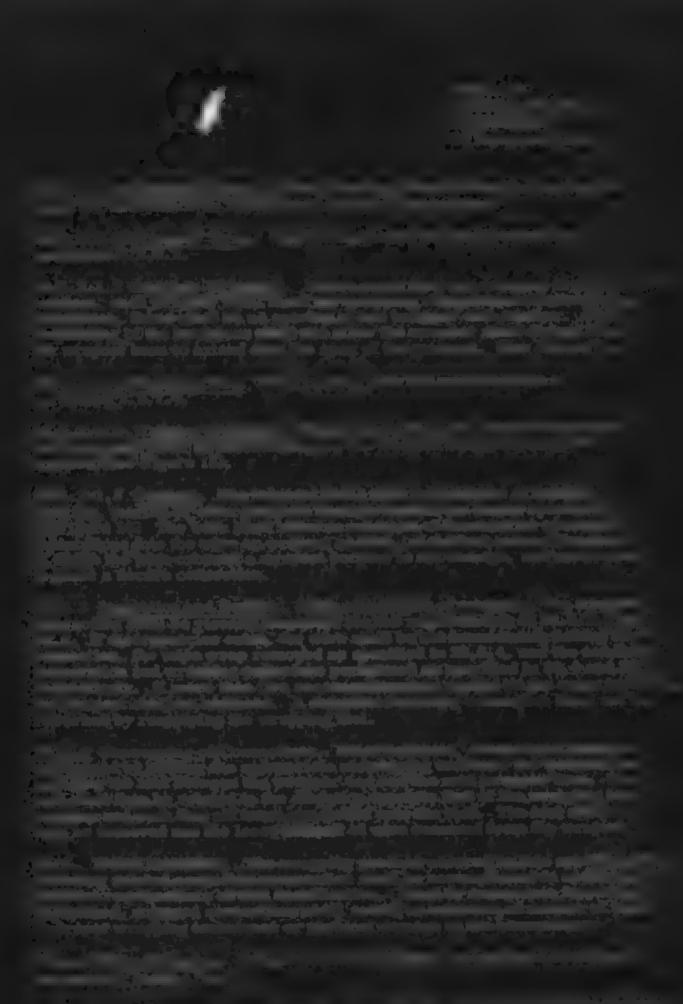
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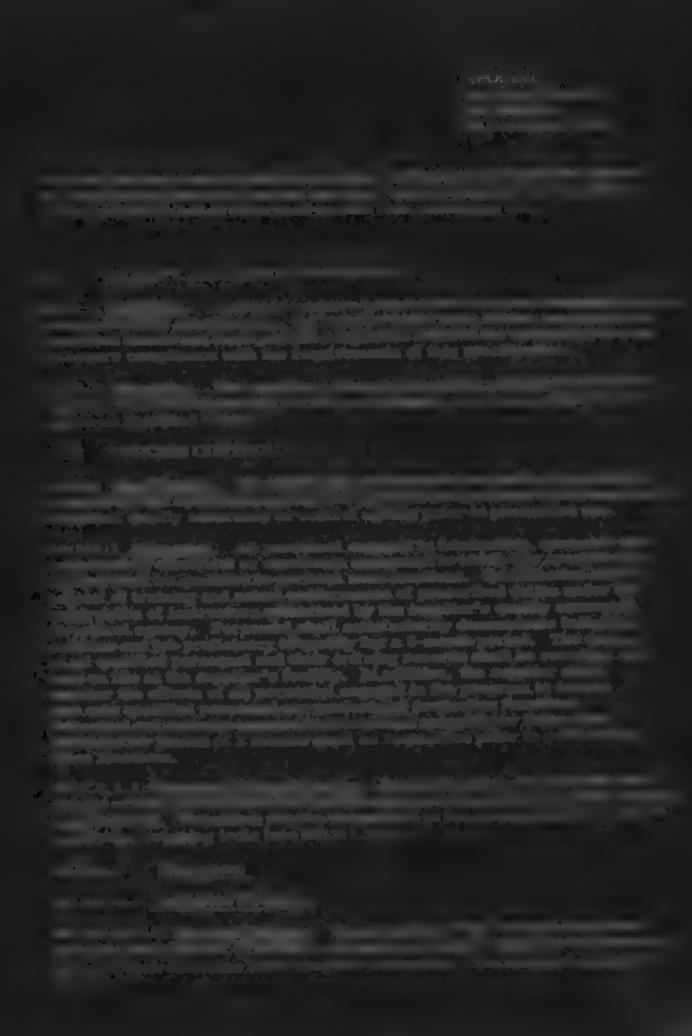
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DESCRIPTION AND REQUIREMENTS

FOR

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	Revision Letter	TDRR Number	Pages Revised	Approvals	Date
	A	15004	IV, 1, 4, 5, Add 18-25, 31-3	Whit looks	30 Dec. 1964
		1/1/27	11,23,31,32,33,	With WIRL	1 April 1955
M	0	29316	All Pages	am & so and so	2 June 1966

This specification consists of pages 1 through 25 inclusive.

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WHA POST



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4.7.2 Test Procedure

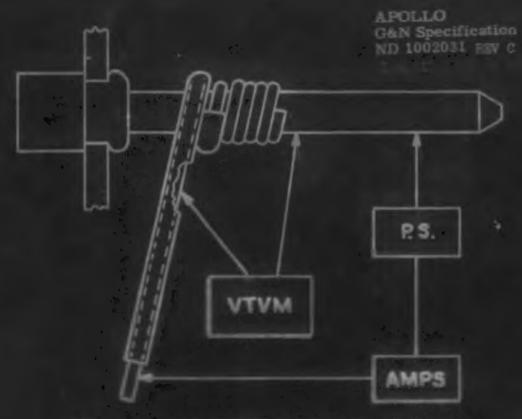
4.7.2.1 Visual Inspection. A comprehensive inspection shall be made of connections (Fer Paragraph 4.3.1.2) submitted for acceptance to determine the extent of compliance with the requirements of this specification and other documents referenced. Requirements to be varified are listed in Table IV. Visual inspection shall be performed on wirewraps to determine if the wire has been depaged or broken.

Failure of a connection to meet all or any requirements listed in Table IV shall be cause for rejection. Any wrapost which is replaced or repaired shall be inspected. Inspection shall be performed at a magnification of at least 3 power for 26 (AVG) . whre or larger and at least 7 power for alices smaller than AVG 26 Wire.

4.7.2.2 Wrap Connection Resistance. Voltage drop shall be measured using the sample connections prepared in accordance with 4.2.1.3. With the current stabilized, the voltage drop shall be in accordance with the requirements of 3.4.2.1 (see Figure 16). The lot represented by the sample shall be rejected if the sample fails to meet the requirements.

b.7.2.3 Wrap Connection Stripping. Samples made as specified in 4.2.1.3 shall be tested using a test fixture illustrated in Figure 15. The clearance between the wrapost and the test fixture jaws shall not exceed 70 percent of the wire diameter. The stripping force shall be applied at a uniform rate of 1 inch to 10 inches per minute, and shall comply with the requirements of 3.4.1.2. The minimum displacement of the wrapper along the wrapost shall be a distance equal to one diameter of the wire. The maximum displacement of the wrapper along the wrapost shall be limited to avoid an increase from the initial break-away (starting) strip force. The lot represented by the sample shall be rejected if the sample falls to next the requirements. Wrap shall not be pulled over top of pin.

4.7.2.4 Unwrapping(for Qualifying Tools, Wire). Samples shall be tested by unwrapping ing with a tool designed for the particular size being unwrapped. The unwrapping tool shall be placed over the wrapper and its leading edge engaged between the wrapper and and the next wrapper turn. The unwrapping tool shall then be rotated until all of the wire has been transferred onto the tool. The unwrapping tool, with the loose helical coil of wire shall then be removed from the wrapped. The insulated portion of the wire is held firmly while the unwrapping tool is rotated so as to unwind the wire from the tool. It is not necessary that the unwrapped wire be perfectly straight. Waves or permanent deformation are permissible. The wire shall not break during the unwinding process.



Pigure 16, Was connecting engineers linger

This test is only a test of wrap resistance. The test probes making contact to wire should be as close to the wire wrap as practicable without disturbing the wrap. This will avoid the false indication resulting from measuring the voltage drop due to wire resistance.